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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-33
S. 1372

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1372

Mar.	1, 1961	Rep. Rains introduced H. R. 5098 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Mar.	16, 1961	Sen. Sparkman introduced S. 1372 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Apr.	19, 1961	Senate committee reported S. 1372 with amendment. S. Report No. 172. Print of bill and report.
Apr.	20, 1961	Senate passed S. 1372 as reported.
Apr.	24, 1961	S. 1372 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
May	8, 1961	House committee reported S. 1372 with amendments. H. Report No. 365. Print of bill and report.
May	10, 1961	House passed S. 1372 as reported.
May	11, 1961	Senate concurred in House amendments to S. 1372.
May	16, 1961	Approved: Public Law 87-33.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-33

POOLED ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Amends section 378 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 by authorizing the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments on lands acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5098

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 1, 1961

Mr. RAINS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 378 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following at
5 the end thereof: "During any year of the period the allot-
6 ment from a farm remains in the allotment pool, the dis-
7 placed owner may, in accordance with regulations of the
8 Secretary, release for one year at a time any part or all of
9 such farm allotment to the county committee for reappor-
10 tionment to other farms in the county having allotments for
11 such commodity on the basis of the past acreage of the

1 commodity, land, labor, equipment available for the produc-
 2 tion of the commodity, crop rotation practices, and soil and
 3 other physical facilities affecting the production of the com-
 4 modity; and the allotment reapportioned shall, for purposes
 5 of establishing future farm allotments, not be regarded as
 6 planted on the farm to which the allotment was transferred.”

87TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

H. R. 5098

A BILL

To authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

By Mr. RAINS

MARCH 1, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 1372

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 16, 1961

MR. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. HILL) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of
pooled acreage allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 378 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by adding the following at the
5 end thereof: "During any year of the period the allotment
6 from a farm remains in the allotment pool, the displaced
7 owner may, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary,
8 release for one year at a time any part or all of such farm
9 allotment to the county committee for reapportionment to
10 other farms in the county having allotments for such com-
11 modity on the basis of the past acreage of the commodity,

1 land, labor, equipment available for the production of the
2 commodity, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physi-
3 cal facilities affecting the production of the commodity; and
4 the allotment reapportioned shall, for purposes of establishing
5 future farm allotments, not be regarded as planted on the
6 farm to which the allotment was transferred.”

87th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 1372

A BILL

To authorize the temporary release and reap-
portionment of pooled acreage allotments.

By Mr. SPARKMAN and Mr. HILL.

MARCH 16, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued April 20, 1961
For actions of April 19, 1961
87th-1st, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee voted to report bill to provide additional authorizations for Public Law 480. Rep. Cooley urged enactment of Administration farm bill. Senate committee reported nomination of Bertsch to be Farmers Home Administrator. Senate debated minimum wage bill. Senate committee reported bill to authorize temporary reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

SENATE

1. MINIMUM WAGE. Continued debate on H. R. 3935, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act and increase the minimum wage gradually to \$1.25 an hour. pp. 5849-87
Agreed to the following amendments:
By Sen. Hill to exempt from the Act workers who may occasionally engage in livestock auction operations as an adjunct to his regular work of raising livestock. pp. 5878-9
By Sen. Young, N. Dak., to exempt from the Act workers employed at country elevators that market farm products for farmers. p. 5883
By Sen. Russell to exempt from the Act workers engaged in ginning cotton for market at any location in a county where cotton is grown in commercial quantities. p. 5887

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Goldwater, 39 to 55, to require the imposition of quotas, tariffs, etc., when the Secretary of Labor investigates and reports to the President that foreign competition has resulted or may result in unemployment in the U. S. pp. 5849-57

By Sen. Monroney, 39 to 56, to reduce the number of additional employees to be covered under the Act. pp. 5857-71

By Sen. Morse to exempt from the Act workers engaged in lumbering or forestry operations of a business controlled by an enterprise engaged in the production of pulp, paper, or other wood products or is owned by the U. S., State, or local government. pp. 5879-82

By Sen. Holland to provide that the Secretary of Labor shall have no power, except as expressly provided by law, to regulate the wages and hours of employment of workers employed in agriculture. pp. 5883-7

2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) without amendment S. 1027, to amend Public Law 480 so as to provide an additional authorization of \$2 billion during 1961 under title I for sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies. p. D259
3. NOMINATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nomination of Howard Bertsch to be Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration, and the nominations of Julian B. Thayer and Joe B. Zeug to be members of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration. p. 5833
4. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 1372, to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments (S. Rept. 172) (p. 5836). The committee voted to report the bill earlier in the day (p. D259).
5. TEXTILES. Received from the Commerce Committee a report, "Problems of the Domestic Textile Industry" (S. Rept. 173). p. 5836
6. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N. J., discussed the current hearings on problems of migratory labor and inserted several items on the matter. pp. 5901-3

HOUSE

7. FARM BILL. Rep. Cooley announced that the Agriculture Committee will open hearings on Monday, April 24, on the administration's farm bill, H. R. 6400, with Secretary Freeman the first witness. He stated that the first phase of the hearings will be limited to title I of the bill, and later hearings will deal with Public Law 480, agricultural credit, and the special milk program. He urged enactment of this bill at the earliest possible date. pp. 5939-40
8. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5416, to include within the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Monument, in the State of California, certain Federally owned lands used in connection with the monument. p. D261
9. VEHICLES. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 2883, to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment. p. D261

Calendar No. 146

87TH CONGRESS <i>1st Session</i>	}	SENATE	}	REPORT No. 172
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RELEASE AND REAPPORTIONMENT OF POOLED ALLOTMENTS

APRIL 19, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1372]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1372), to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

Under section 378 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, acreage allotments on lands acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain are pooled for use in providing allotments for other farms owned by the displaced owners of the farms so acquired. This bill would permit such displaced owners to release their pooled allotments each year for reapportionment to other farms in the county. Such release and reapportionment would not affect the acreage history of the farm on which the cotton was planted, or the size of allotments which might be made out of the pool.

The last sentence of section 378(a) prohibits such release and reapportionment by a displaced owner who remains on the land pursuant to a lease. In order to provide for uniform application of the release and reapportionment authority, the committee amendment to the bill would strike out the last sentence of section 378(a).

The bill and the committee amendment are more fully described in the following report from the Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., April 13, 1961.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request of March 17, 1961, for a report on S. 1372, a bill to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

This Department does not object to the passage of this bill.

S. 1372 amends section 378(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by adding thereto a provision that during any year of the period the allotment from a farm remains in the allotment pool, the displaced owner may, in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary, release for 1 year at a time any part or all of such farm allotment to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county having allotments for such commodity on the basis of the past acreage of the commodity, land, labor, equipment available for the production of the commodity, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of the commodity. The bill also provides that the allotment reapportioned shall, for purposes of establishing future farm allotments, not be regarded as planted on the farm to which the allotment was transferred.

Under the bill the release of allotments would be voluntarily made by farmers. It would be economically beneficial to the county or local area to have pooled allotments released so that such allotments could be reapportioned to other farms in the county and used for the production of the commodity.

Since pooled allotments are part of the National, State, and county allotments, the release and reapportionment of such allotments would not add any acreage that was not contemplated when the national allotment was established. Where allotments remain in the pool for one or more crop years under current provisions of law it is generally due to inability of the former owner to locate immediately and purchase other suitable farms to which the pooled allotments could be transferred for continuation of farming.

The effect of the last sentence presently contained in section 378(a) of the act is that there can be no release of allotments from a farm acquired by any Federal, State, or other agency having the right of eminent domain and no reapportionment of allotments to such farm as long as it is being leased to and operated by the former owner. If S. 1372 is to be enacted into law we believe that consideration should be given to adding language to the bill which would delete this sentence since it would seem inconsistent to permit the release of allotments from the pool but not to permit the former owner to release the allotments while he is operating the farm. A farm leased back to a former owner may be subject to periodic flooding, or other reasons or circumstances may arise under his lease which would prevent planting of his allotment. Therefore, it appears desirable to allow such former owners to protect their acreage history by releasing allotments if necessary. The sentence which we suggest be deleted reads as follows:

"The provisions of subsections 344(m)(2), 353(e), and 358(g) shall not be applicable to allotments on lands held under the lease by a dis-

placed owner which are subject to the provisions of this amendment."

The deletion of this sentence and the enactment of S. 1372 will give the former owner of the land the same right of release as if the land had not been acquired by an agency having the right of eminent domain.

Since the enactment of this bill would not result in more acreage of the commodity than was contemplated when the national allotment was established, it would not result in any more cost from the standpoint of price support than had been previously contemplated.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

* * * * *

SEC. 378. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the allotment determined for any commodity for any land from which the owner is displaced because of acquisition of the land for any purpose, other than for the continued production of allotted crops, by any Federal, State, or other agency having the right of eminent domain shall be placed in an allotment pool and shall be available only for use in providing allotments for other farms owned by the owners so displaced. Upon application to the county committee, within three years after the date of such displacement, or three years after the enactment of this section, whichever period is longer, any owner so displaced shall be entitled to have established for other farms owned by him allotments which are comparable with allotments determined for other farms in the same area which are similar except for the past acreage of the commodity, taking into consideration the land, labor, and equipment available for the production of the commodity, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of the commodity: *Provided*, That the acreage used to establish or increase the allotments for such farms shall be transferred from the pool and shall not exceed the allotment most recently established for the farm acquired from the applicant and placed in the pool. During the period of eligibility for the making of allotments under this section for a displaced owner, acreage allotments for the farm from which the owner was so displaced shall be established in accordance with the procedure applicable to other farms, and such allotments shall be considered to have been fully planted. After such allotment is made under this section, the proportionate part, or all, as the case may be, of the past acreage used in establishing the allotment most recently placed in the

4 RELEASE AND REAPPORTIONMENT OF POOLED ALLOTMENTS

pool for the farm from which the owner was so displaced shall be transferred to and considered for the purposes of future State, county, and farm acreage allotments to have been planted on the farm to which allotment is made under this section. Except where paragraph (c) requires the transfer of allotment to another portion of the same farm, for the purpose of this section (1) that part of any farm from which the owner is so displaced and that part from which he is not so displaced shall be considered as separate farms; and (2) an owner who voluntarily relinquishes possession of the land subsequent to its acquisition by an agency having the right of eminent domain shall be considered as having been displaced because of such acquisition. The former owner of land acquired as described in this subsection shall not be considered for the purposes hereof to have been displaced from such land during any period for which such land is leased to such former owner: *Provided*, That the occupancy of the former owner under the lease follows immediately after his occupancy as owner: *And provided further*, That if a former owner has been displaced prior to the effective date of this amendment and no allotment from the land owned by such former owner has been transferred from the allotment pool and such former owner leases the land formerly owned by him prior to two years from the effective date of this amendment such allotment shall be retransferred from the pool to such land and the occupancy of such former owner under the lease for the purpose of this subsection shall be deemed to have begun immediately after his displacement as owner. [The provisions of subsections 344(m)(2), 353(e), and 358(g) shall not be applicable to allotments on lands held under the lease by a displaced owner which are subject to the provisions of this amendment.] *During any year of the period the allotment from a farm remains in the allotment pool, the displaced owner may, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, release for one year at a time any part or all of such farm allotment to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county having allotments for such commodity on the basis of the past acreage of the commodity, land, labor, equipment available for the production of the commodity, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of the commodity; and the allotment reapportioned shall, for purposes of establishing future farm allotments, not be regarded as planted on the farm to which the allotment was transferred.*

* * * * *



87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1372

[Report No. 172]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 16, 1961

Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. HILL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 19, 1961

Reported by Mr. JOHNSTON, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 378 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by ~~adding the following at~~
5 ~~the end thereof~~ *striking out the last sentence and inserting*
6 *in lieu thereof the following:* "During any year of the period
7 the allotment from a farm remains in the allotment pool,
8 the displaced owner may, in accordance with regulations of
9 the Secretary, release for one year at a time any part or
10 all of such farm allotment to the county committee for
11 reapportionment to other farms in the county having allot-

1 ments for such commodity on the basis of the past acreage
2 of the commodity, land, labor, equipment available for the
3 production of the commodity, crop rotation practices, and
4 soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of
5 the commodity; and the allotment reapportioned shall, for
6 purposes of establishing future farm allotments, not be re-
7 garded as planted on the farm to which the allotment was
8 transferred.”

87TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 1372

[Report No. 172]

A BILL

To authorize the temporary release and re-
portionment of pooled acreage allotments.

By Mr. SPARKMAN and Mr. HILL

MARCH 16, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 19, 1961

Reported with an amendment

April 20, 1961

3. MINIMUM WAGE. By a vote of 65 to 28, passed with amendments H. R. 3935, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for the coverage of additional workers and to increase the minimum wage gradually to \$1.25 an hour. pp. 5971, 5975-81, 5983-92, 6059-60
4. TAXATION; COOPERATIVES. Both Houses received the President's message on Federal taxation (H. Doc. 140) (pp. 5992-98, 6078-83). Regarding the taxation of co-operatives the President recommended "that the law be clarified so that all earnings are taxable to either the cooperatives or to their patrons, assessing the patron on the earnings that are allocated to him as patronage dividends or refunds in scrip or cash. The withholding principles recommended above should also be applied to patronage dividends or refunds so that the average patron receiving scrip will, in effect, be given the cash to pay his tax on his patronage dividend or refund The exemption for rural electric cooperatives and credit unions should be continued."
Several Senators commended the message. pp. 5999, 6022-3. 6029, 6047-8
5. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported S. 1372, to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments. p. 6018
6. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nomination of Howard Bertsch to be Administrator of Farmers Home Administration and the nominations of Julian B. Thayer and Joe B. Zeug to be members of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration. p. 5959
7. FARM HOUSING. Sen. Hartke commended the farm housing program, stating that there is an extensive and continuing need for this type of credit service to farm owners and that almost "1,500 applications were received during February, and this number was 45 percent greater than the number received during February last year." pp. 5972-3
8. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Kerr inserted the text of a factbook which attempts to answer some of the basic questions about the Peace Corps program. pp. 6019-21
9. PATENTS. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article, "Federal Contract Patent Policy and the Public Interest," which deals with the arguments for relinquishing title to patents, the real costs of relinquishing title, reasons why Government should take title, and the goals of our society as contrasted with the U. S. S. R. pp. 6048-54
10. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Proxmire inserted two articles discussing industrial development of rural areas, "Rural Industry Agency is Freeman Objective" and "Rural Industry." pp. 6053-59
11. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Morse inserted a memorial from the Oregon legislature endorsing the establishment of a Pollution Control Laboratory in the Pacific Northwest. p. 6066
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 24. p. 6069

HOUSE

13. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4728, to amend Public Law 480 so as to provide an additional authorization of \$2 billion during 1961 under title I for sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies. p. 6084

14. FARM BILL. Rep. Schwengel criticized the conservation reserve program item in the new farm bill, saying "The very absence of constructive reference to this important subject might lead one to believe that conservation practices by the present administration have diminished in importance." p. 6134
15. COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS. Reps. Colmer and Westland were appointed to the National Forest Reservation Commission.
Reps. Pfost, Rivers (Alaska), Saylor, and Kyl were appointed to the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. p. 6078
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the conference report on S. 1, the depressed areas bill, will be considered on Wed., to be followed by consideration of H. R. 4728, to amend Public Law 480. pp. 6117-8

17. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 24. p. 6144

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Hartke inserted a speech by Sen. Kerr at the annual meeting of the Wabash Valley Association, Inc., on water conservation and resource development. pp. A2660-2
19. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley expressing his opinion that expansion of traffic through the seaway offers great opportunity for economic growth and progress, and insertion of excerpts of his radio address on this subject. pp. A2663-5
20. TEXTILES. Extension of remarks of several Representatives expressing a need for restrictions on textile imports, and insertion of articles and statistical data to support their opinions. pp. A2665, A2703, A2706-7, A2714
21. WILDLIFE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Bartlett and insertion of an Alaska newspaper editorial commending the appointment of C. F. Pautzke as Commissioner of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. pp. A2677-8
22. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Williams extended his remarks and inserted a newspaper article "South Orange Eighth Graders Form a Junior Peace Corps" and portions of a television transcript of comments of the Director of the Peace Corps concerning a "peace corps on the homefront." pp. A2681-2
23. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Yarborough inserted an article "The National Conference on State Parks: Its History and Its Future," which he described as an excellent report on the work of this group and its interest and work in coordination with the national conservation efforts. pp. A2682-3
24. ECONOMICS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Mo., and insertion of a Honolulu editor and publisher's address "The Economic Outlook On The New Frontier" which is somewhat critical of Government spending to get money in circulation and states that we are in urgent need of tax reform. pp. A2683-6
25. FEED GRAINS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith, Iowa, and insertion of an Iowa newspaper article which says that the new feed grains program is getting a lot of support from farmers. pp. A2708-10.
26. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Coad calling for support of his bill, H. R. 6032, which would amend the program under which Mexican braceros are

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President—

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understood the Senator from South Carolina said he would wait until the bill was passed.

Mr. THURMOND. Oh, no. I agreed that there be a third reading of the bill, and that I would make my remarks after the third reading but before passage.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I apologize to the Senator from South Carolina. I was under the impression, which I believe the Senator from Oklahoma will corroborate, that the Senator from South Carolina agreed to let the bill pass and then he would make his remarks.

Mr. THURMOND. I did not so understand the Senator from Oklahoma. I am surprised that he made such a request. If I have anything to say on a bill, I will say it before the bill is passed and not afterward.

Mr. KERR. I thought the Senator's remarks would be more appropriate afterward. I really did.

Mr. THURMOND. I can understand the position of the Senator from Oklahoma, since he frequently takes such a position.

I am opposed to H.R. 4884, which is simply another insidious and deceptive welfare state proposal that will do far more harm than good.

What have we accomplished since we convened in January? We have passed what is known as a so-called depressed areas bill. We have passed a bill for extended unemployment compensation. We have passed a so-called feed grains bill. We have now passed a minimum wage bill to increase the minimum wage and to broaden coverage. Every piece of legislation that we have passed at this session of Congress so far has been of a welfare state nature. We are carrying the country further down the road to socialism every day that Congress is in session. We are now considering—and I predict in a few moments that we will pass—H.R. 4884, which is another welfare state proposal.

Why do I make that statement? No one has more desire to help needy dependent children than has the Senator from South Carolina. But this bill is not the type of legislation that is needed to adequately remedy the present situation.

In the first place, under the existing law dependent children under 18 who have been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, continued absence from the home or physical or mental incapacity of a parent, may receive aid. The bill now being proposed is a new concept. It will change that former policy. It provides compensation during a 14-month period—from May 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962—as a result of the unemployment of a parent. In other words, we would bring in an additional reason now for granting aid to dependent children. If a man is unemployed, he can draw unemployment compensation and we have recently extended the duration of benefits. In addition his children can then draw dependent aid because of his unemployment, if the present proposal is passed.

I think it is the impression of most people that the purpose of unemployment insurance is to take care of a man's family while he is unemployed. But the bill goes further and provides another payroll on the Federal Treasury. Not only will the unemployed man receive unemployment compensation, but also this bill would allow aid to the dependent children of the unemployed man.

It seems to me that the bill goes entirely too far. If we really wish to help dependent children and not merely make payments to a man to enable him to live without working for a living, we could so provide. We have a great deal of surplus food in this country, and we could provide surplus food for those dependent children. We have quantities of textiles in the warehouses of this country. If children need clothing, it would be a help to the textile industry to purchase textile goods and to provide clothing, if necessary, for dependent children. But to give a family cold cash, seems to me to be going too far.

I realize that a provision of the bill requires that if a recipient is offered a job, he must return to work. There are, of course, other minor conditions in the bill but they provide a minimum insurance against the encouragement of indolence. We know that there is always a way to get around such requirements.

Legislation of this kind should not provide cash from the Federal Treasury, but if people need food and clothing we ought to help them. However, simply to pay out cash to the unemployed and then to make further payments to the children of the unemployed would be going into a new concept which will require, I believe, several hundred million dollars, and would plunge the country further into debt. Such action would relieve the local community and the charity organizations also of fulfilling a responsibility that they have.

Perhaps it is now an old-fashioned concept for the church, the community, the family, and friends of the needy to assist. The attitude seems to be "Let Uncle Sam pay the bill. Let the Government do it all. Why bother with it?"

That philosophy seems to be the one existing today. But I still think the National Government should stop spending so much money in view of the amount that we owe today, which is around \$288 billion. That figure is the last one that I saw.

We must begin to conserve the finances of this country. The greatest thing that we could do for America today is to build the strongest Defense Establishment in the world and be ready to cope with any kind of attack that could arise. We know the aims and goals of the Communists. We know they have the one goal, which is to take over the world. We must be prepared to meet them.

Instead of spending all this money on welfare measures, spending it here and spending it there, with almost every avenue of approach, it seems to me that we ought to begin to think about a strong national defense. Any spare money we have we should put into national defense, because it means our very survival.

Mr. President, I realize that those who are in favor of the pending bill are influenced by a strong sentimental appeal. The subject of children has a strong appeal to everyone.

On the other hand, we must begin to let people realize that they support the Government, and that the Government does not and cannot support the people for it produces no wealth; it only takes it from the taxpayer. One of the worthiest points President Kennedy made in his inaugural address was in his statement to the effect that we should seek to find what we could do for the Government, not what the Government could do for us. Yet since January, almost every bill we have passed in the Senate has been a bill based on the philosophy that the Government can be all things to all people and provide security from cradle to grave. I do not know how long we will be able to continue with the spending the way we have been doing it.

One might say that this is only a few dollars. Maybe it is. Perhaps a few hundred million dollars are just a few. Perhaps Congress considers it a few, and well they might, considering the reckless way we have been spending money.

Some people try to blame our extravagance on defense. However, from 1954 to 1960, defense expenditures went down by \$1,300 million, but total National Government expenditures rose during those 6 years by \$19.4 billion. Where is the money going? It is not going into defense. These increases have gone into nondefense expenditures.

It is about time that we begin to clamp down on expenditures and try to preserve a sound economy, stop deficit financing, and stop making wasteful commitments which eventually must be paid. If we continue as we have been going, we will have to do one of two things. We will either have to raise taxes—and taxes are entirely too high already—or we must go further and further into debt. If we go further and further into debt, we will be living on the substance that belongs to future generations. I do not think that is right, for it is no less than immoral for this generation to live on what belongs to the next generation and the generation after that.

Some people take the position that during the cold war period we have no alternative to deficit spending; such a position is one of self-indulgence. We do not have to do it. If we cut out unnecessary nondefense spending, we can live within our budget. We can live within the income of the people of the United States. Taxes are far too high now. Some people think that we are "soaking the rich." Well, there are not enough rich to soak and have enough to cover our spending. The lowest Federal income-tax bracket of 20 percent brings in 87 percent of the income tax from individuals in this country. The other 13 percent of the income tax comes from the higher brackets or tax rates between 20 percent and 91 percent. Eighty-seven percent of the income tax comes from the lowest rate, the minimum rate. We

cannot go on the way we have been going. We might as well make up our minds.

The way we have been acting this year, and to a large extent, ever since I have been in the Senate, it seems that we are determined to replace private effort and individual incentive with false, incentive-killing practices of socialism administered by an all-powerful Central Government.

We are going down the welfare state path further and further. I can hear now those who propose programs of this kind saying that that is a harsh view. That not a harsh view, Mr. President. It is a realistic view, and the one we must adopt to save the country. It is going to require some realism, and the facing of some harsh facts, aptly and unequivocally proven by history, if we are to save the country. The welfare state holds nothing but woe and degeneration for us.

I have no doubt about what action the Senate will take on the pending proposal, knowing the Senate as I do, because I know the Senate will pass the bill, and will pass it in a few minutes. It will pass with only a few voices crying in the wilderness against it. I say today, and I am telling this to all Members of the Senate, without fearing of being labeled as a prophet of gloom and doom, that we cannot long continue this course without complete disaster. We are going to bankrupt the country. Not only will we render the Government insolvent, but we are going to destroy the individual initiative that made us great. This is just one of many pieces of legislation of this type which has been proposed and passed by the Senate. I can only hope the American public will discern the danger and force a turning of the tide before it is too late. There seems to be no end to the limits the Congress will go.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 4884) was passed.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to table was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. KERR, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware, and Mr. CARLSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the bill will be printed with the Senate amendments numbered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF POLLED ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 146, S. 1372.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1372) to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of polled acreage allotments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment on page 1, line 4, after the word "by", to strike out "adding the following at the end thereof" and insert "striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 378(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "During any year of the period the allotment from a farm remains in the allotment pool, the displaced owner may, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, release for one year at a time any part or all of such farm allotment to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county having allotments for such commodity on the basis of the past acreage of the commodity, land, labor, equipment available for the production of the commodity, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of the commodity; and the allotment reapportioned shall, for purposes of establishing future farm allotments, not be regarded as planted on the farm to which the allotment was transferred."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, may we have a statement as to the purpose of the bill?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The purpose of the bill is merely to make it possible to reallocate some cotton acreage. It would apply anywhere, but it has particular application in northeastern Alabama and northwestern Georgia, where there has been a river development, as a result of which a great deal of acreage has been taken out of production. Time is of the essence, because planting time is here. The bill would make it possible to redistribute the acreage. The bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LONG of Louisiana in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1372) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table. The motion to table was agreed to.

PUBLICATION OF SUBCOMMITTEE PRINT ON WITHHOLDING OF INFORMATION FROM THE CONGRESS

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, of which I am chairman, has been concerned for some time with the subject of "Freedom of Information and Secrecy in Government." Four years ago, under the direction of my predecessor, the late Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., the subcommittee launched a study of the so-called executive privilege and the withholding of information from the Congress by executive departments and administrative agencies.

The subcommittee has held a succession of public hearings on the subject culminating in the passage of S. 921 during the 85th Congress, which prohibits officials of the executive department from using the housekeeping statute as a basis for withholding information from the public.

I am happy to announce, Mr. President, that the results of a survey, conducted by the subcommittee last year, to determine the extent to which information is being withheld from Members of the Senate by the executive department, will be available this week as a subcommittee print. This survey consists of replies to an inquiry sent to every Member of the Senate asking for instances of information being withheld from them by the executive department.

Mr. President, those of us who had the pleasure of serving with our former colleague in the Senate, President Kennedy, know of his belief in the free flow of information to all people. I am hopeful that those individuals serving in the executive branch of the Government also are aware and will fully adhere to the President's expressed wishes that there be no withholding of information to the people, about our Government's conduct of its affairs, except in those instances where the national security warrants it. I have full confidence in the administration of President Kennedy and in this particular regard I am certain that he will insist upon full compliance with his determination to keep the American people fully informed as to the operation of their Government.

I am especially happy to announce the availability of the subcommittee print on the withholding of information from the Congress, on the opening day of the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, now in session at the Statler Hotel. The American Society of Newspaper Editors has done

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1372

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 24, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 378 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last sen-
5 tence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "During
6 any year of the period the allotment from a farm remains
7 in the allotment pool, the displaced owner may, in accord-
8 ance with regulations of the Secretary, release for one year
9 at a time any part or all of such farm allotment to the county
10 committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county
11 having allotments for such commodity on the basis of the

1 past acreage of the commodity, land, labor, equipment
 2 available for the production of the commodity, crop rotation
 3 practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the
 4 production of the commodity; and the allotment reappor-
 5 tioned shall, for purposes of establishing future farm allot-
 6 ments, not be regarded as planted on the farm to which
 7 the allotment was transferred.”

Passed the Senate April 20, 1961.

Attest: _____

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 1372

AN ACT

To authorize the temporary release and re-portionment of pooled acreage allotments.

APRIL 24, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued May 9, 1961

For actions of May 8, 1961

87th-1st, No. 76

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to authorize temporary reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

HOUSE

1. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments S. 1372, to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments (H. Rept. 365). p. 7069
2. TOBACCO. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4940, to establish for scrap and filler tobacco originating in the Philippines certain requirements to be met before such tobacco could enter the U. S. duty-free (H. Rept. 362). p. 7069
3. TRAVEL ALLOWANCES; PERSONNEL. As reported by the Government Operations Committee H. R. 3279, to increase the maximum rates of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business, provides as follows:
Increases the maximum per diem allowance from its present rate of \$12 per day to \$16 per day;
Increases to \$30 from its present \$25 the maximum allowance for official travelers authorized to be paid on an actual expense basis;

Increases to \$16 the maximum per diem for intermittent employees and persons serving the Government without compensation;
Increases to 8 cents per mile the present 6-cent allowance for the use of motorcycles;
Increases to 12 cents per mile the present 10-cent allowance for the use of privately owned automobiles on official business;
Authorizes the payment to employees of parking fees incurred while using privately owned vehicles for official purposes;
Transfers to the President authority now vested in the Bureau of the Budget to establish per diem rates outside the continental United States;
Allows reimbursement on an actual expense basis up to \$10 in excess of the set per diem rate for employees traveling outside the continental limits of the United States in unusual circumstances;
Preserves the special status of Alaska as a high expense area;
Raises per diem of certain State Department advisory committees from \$10 to the regularly established per diem.

SENATE

4. WATER RESOURCES. The Subcommittee on Flood Control and Rivers and Harbors of the Public Works Committee approved for consideration by the full committee S. 811, to establish a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission. p. D322
Sen. Hickey inserted an address by George Dana, chief of the ground water development, Wyoming Natural Resources Board, on the ground water development program in Wyoming. pp. 7008-10
5. FISCAL POLICIES. Sen. Proxmire inserted statements by Budget Bureau Director Bell in response to questions presented to him by Sen. Proxmire regarding "the economic policy of the administration," including increases in CCC expenditures for the feed grain program, increases in expenditures for public works and resource conservation projects, use of taxation for economic stabilization purposes, and the balance-of-payments situation. pp. 6966-8
6. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Fong expressed opposition to proposed amendments of the Battle Act to grant the President authority to extend economic and financial aid to certain Communist countries who export armaments or strategic materials to Russia or Russian-dominated countries. pp. 7031-3
7. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of William L. Batt, Jr., to be Area Redevelopment Administrator, Department of Commerce. p. 7033
8. SOIL BANK. Sen. Proxmire inserted a Brown County, Wisc., Board of Supervisors resolution urging that future soil bank contracts include a provision providing for the establishment of fire prevention breaks on unattended lands in the soil bank program. pp. 6947-8
9. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Sen. Ervin expressed disappointment with the seven-point program announced by the President for the textile industry and urged that friendly foreign nations be allotted quotas for the importation of textile products. p. 6960
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that S. 1215, economic aid for certain Soviet-dominated countries, and H. R. 6518, the inter-American aid bill, will be considered on Tues. p. 7002

RELEASE AND REAPPORTIONMENT OF POOLED ALLOTMENTS

MAY 8, 1961.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1372]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1372) to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 6, following the words "any year of the", insert "3-year" and on the same line strike out "remains" and insert "may remain".

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to permit release and reapportionment within the county of acreage allotments which have been pooled under the provisions of section 378 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, after farmland carrying such acreage allotments has been acquired by an agency having the power of eminent domain. This committee considered the bill H.R. 5098, which was identical with the Senate bill herewith reported, and received from the Secretary of Agriculture a letter stating that the Department had no objection to the enactment of the measure, if amended. The letter is similar to the departmental letter set out in the Senate report on the bill.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Under the provisions of section 378 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the displaced owner of farmland which has been taken under the power of eminent domain has 3 years from the date of his

displacement from his farm to apply for the pooled acreage allotment from that farm to be assigned to another farm owned by him. The purpose of the committee amendment is to make it clear that nothing in the amendment or its provisions shall be construed to extend this 3-year limitation on the time of such applications for transfer of the allotment.

SENATE REPORT

Following is the text of the Senate report on this bill and the letter from the Department of Agriculture, which explain in some detail the purpose of the legislation.

[S. Rept. No. 172, 87th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1372) to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

Under section 378 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, acreage allotments on lands acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain are pooled for use in providing allotments for other farms owned by the displaced owners of the farms so acquired. This bill would permit such displaced owners to release their pooled allotments each year for reapportionment to other farms in the county. Such release and reapportionment would not affect the acreage history of the farm on which the cotton was planted or the size of allotments which might be made out of the pool.

The last sentence of section 378(a) prohibits such release and reapportionment by a displaced owner who remains on the land pursuant to a lease. In order to provide for uniform application of the release and reapportionment authority, the committee amendment to the bill would strike out the last sentence of section 378(a).

The bill and the committee amendment are more fully described in the following report from the Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., April 13, 1961.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request of March 17, 1961, for a report on S. 1372, a bill to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

This Department does not object to the passage of this bill.

S. 1372 amends section 378(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by adding thereto a provision that during any year of the period the allotment from a farm remains in the allotment pool, the displaced owner may, in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary, release for 1 year at a time any part or all of such farm allotment to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county having allotments for such commodity on the basis of the past acreage of the commodity, land, labor, equip-

ment available for the production of the commodity, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of the commodity. The bill also provides that the allotment reapportioned shall, for purposes of establishing future farm allotments, not be regarded as planted on the farm to which the allotment was transferred.

Under the bill the release of allotments would be voluntarily made by farmers. It would be economically beneficial to the county or local area to have pooled allotments released so that such allotments could be reapportioned to other farms in the county and used for the production of the commodity.

Since pooled allotments are part of the National, State, and county allotments, the release and reapportionment of such allotments would not add any acreage that was not contemplated when the national allotment was established. Where allotments remain in the pool for one or more crop years under current provisions of law it is generally due to inability of the former owner to locate immediately and purchase other suitable farms to which the pooled allotments could be transferred for continuation of farming.

The effect of the last sentence presently contained in section 378(a) of the act is that there can be no release of allotments from a farm acquired by any Federal, State, or other agency having the right of eminent domain and no reapportionment of allotments to such farm as long as it is being leased to and operated by the former owner. If S. 1372 is to be enacted into law we believe that consideration should be given to adding language to the bill which would delete this sentence since it would seem inconsistent to permit the release of allotments from the pool but not to permit the former owner to release the allotments while he is operating the farm. A farm leased back to a former owner may be subject to periodic flooding, or other reasons or circumstances may arise under his lease which would prevent planting of his allotment. Therefore, it appears desirable to allow such former owners to protect their acreage history by releasing allotments if necessary. The sentence which we suggest be deleted reads as follows:

"The provisions of subsections 344(m)(2), 353(e), and 358(g) shall not be applicable to allotments on lands held under the lease by a displaced owner which are subject to the provisions of this amendment."

The deletion of this sentence and the enactment of S. 1372 will give the former owner of the land the same right of release as if the land had not been acquired by an agency having the right of eminent domain.

Since the enactment of this bill would not result in more acreage of the commodity than was contemplated when the national allotment was established, it would not result in any more cost from the standpoint of price support than had been previously contemplated.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

* * * * * *

SEC. 378. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the allotment determined for any commodity for any land from which the owner is displaced because of acquisition of the land for any purpose, other than for the continued production of allotted crops, by any Federal, State, or other agency having the right of eminent domain shall be placed in an allotment pool and shall be available only for use in providing allotments for other farms owned by the owners so displaced. Upon application to the county committee, within three years after the date of such displacement, or three years after the enactment of this section, whichever period is longer, any owner so displaced shall be entitled to have established for other farms owned by him allotments which are comparable with allotments determined for other farms in the same area which are similar except for the past acreage of the commodity, taking into consideration the land, labor, and equipment available for the production of the commodity, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of the commodity: *Provided*, That the acreage used to establish or increase the allotments for such farms shall be transferred from the pool and shall not exceed the allotment most recently established for the farm acquired from the applicant and placed in the pool. During the period of eligibility for the making of allotments under this section for a displaced owner, acreage allotments for the farm from which the owner was so displaced shall be established in accordance with the procedure applicable to other farms, and such allotments shall be considered to have been fully planted. After such allotment is made under this section, the proportionate part, or all, as the case may be, of the past acreage used in establishing the allotment most recently placed in the pool for the farm from which the owner was so displaced shall be transferred to and considered for the purposes of future State, county, and farm acreage allotments to have been planted on the farm to which allotment is made under this section. Except where paragraph (c) requires the transfer of allotment to another portion of the same farm, for the purpose of this section (1) that part of any farm from which the owner is so displaced and that part from which he is not so displaced shall be considered as separate farms; and (2) an owner who voluntarily relinquishes possession of the land subsequent to its acquisition by an agency having the right of eminent domain shall be considered as having been displaced because of such acquisition. The former owner of land acquired as described in this subsection shall not be considered for the purposes hereof to have been displaced from such land during any period for which such land is leased to such former owner: *Provided*, That the occupancy of the former owner under the

lease follows immediately after his occupancy as owner: *And provided further*, That if a former owner has been displaced prior to the effective date of this amendment and no allotment from the land owned by such former owner has been transferred from the allotment pool and such former owner leases the land formerly owned by him prior to two years from the effective date of this amendment such allotment shall be retransferred from the pool to such land and the occupancy of such former owner under the lease for the purpose of this subsection shall be deemed to have begun immediately after his displacement as owner. [The provisions of subsections 344(m)(2), 353(c), and 358(g) shall not be applicable to allotments on lands held under the lease by a displaced owner which are subject to the provisions of this amendment.] *During any year of the period the allotment from a farm remains in the allotment pool, the displaced owner may, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, release for one year at a time any part or all of such farm allotment to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county having allotments for such commodity on the basis of the past acreage of the commodity, land, labor, equipment available for the production of the commodity, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of the commodity; and the allotment reapportioned shall, for purposes of establishing future farm allotments, not be regarded as planted on the farm to which the allotment was transferred.*

* * * * *

○

Union Calendar No. 126

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1372

[Report No. 365]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 24, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 8, 1961

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of
pooled acreage allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 378 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
4 of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last
5 sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Dur-
6 ing any year of the 3-year period the allotment from a
7 farm ~~remains~~ *may remain* in the allotment pool, the dis-
8 placed owner may, in accordance with regulations of the
9 Secretary, release for one year at a time any part or all
10 of such farm allotment to the county committee for re-
11 apportionment to other farms in the county having allot-

1 ments for such commodity on the basis of the past acre-
2 age of the commodity, land, labor, equipment available
3 for the production of the commodity, crop rotation prac-
4 tices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the pro-
5 duction of the commodity; and the allotment reapportioned
6 shall, for purposes of establishing future farm allotments, not
7 be regarded as planted on the farm to which the allotment
8 was transferred.”

Passed the Senate April 20, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

1. List of names of persons who
have been convicted of the
crime of kidnapping and
who have been sentenced to the
penitentiary.

1922-23

Belgium 10 120 1000000 1000000

1922-23

2. List of names of persons who
have been convicted of the
crime of kidnapping and
who have been sentenced to the
penitentiary.

1922-23

1922-23

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1372

[Report No. 365]

AN ACT

To authorize the temporary release and re-
portionment of pooled acreage allotments.

APRIL 24, 1961

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued May 11, 1961

For actions of May 10, 1961

87th-1st, No. 73

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated Mexican farm labor bill. House Rules Committee cleared bill to increase per diem travel rates. House passed bill to authorize temporary reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments. Reps. Dole, Berry, and Nygaard introduced and Rep. Dole discussed bills to establish \$2 minimum price support for 1961 wheat crop.

HOUSE

1. FARM LABOR. Began debate on H. R. 2010, to extend the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 7187-7209

Agreed to a committee amendment to extend the program for 2 years, to December 31, 1963. p. 7201

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Coad, 75 to 130, providing that no workers "... shall be made available to any employer or permitted to remain in the employ of any employer for employment involving the operation of or work on power driven machinery, except in specific cases when found by the Secretary of Labor necessary for a temporary period to avoid undue hardship." pp. 7201-5

By Rep. Coad, 46 to 91, providing that no workers "... shall be made available to any employer or permitted to remain in the employ of any employer for employment in other than temporary or seasonal occupations, except in specific cases when found by the Secretary of Labor necessary for a temporary period to avoid undue hardship." pp. 7205-6

By Rep. Coad providing that, with certain exceptions, no workers "... shall be made available to any employer or permitted to remain in the employ of any employer unless the employer offers and pays to such workers wages equivalent to the average farm wage in the State in which the area of employment is located, or the national farm wage average, whichever is the lesser" pp. 7206-8

2. TOBACCO. Passed as reported H. R. 4940, to establish for scrap and filler tobacco originating in the Philippines certain requirements to be met before such tobacco could enter the U. S. duty-free. pp. 7185-6
3. TRAVEL. The Rules Committee reported a rule for the consideration of H. R. 3279, to increase the maximum rates of per diem allowance for employees of the Government traveling on official business. pp. 7209, 7227
4. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported S. 1372, to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments on loads acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain. p. 7180
5. TAXATION. Passed as reported H. R. 6413, to extend to fishermen the same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax. pp. 7184-5
6. TARIFFS. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6611, to reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents (H. Rept. 384). p. 7226
7. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 2924, extending the time in which to file adverse suits against mineral entries in the district of Alaska. p. D334
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1962 will be considered on Wed., May 17. p. 7209

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. MINIMUM WAGE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Derwinski inserting an article, "Cynical Politics in Wage Law." pp. A3277-8
10. FARM LABOR; MARKETING ORDERS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Wharton criticizing consideration of extending the Mexican farm labor program when there is unemployment in this country and discussing the milk marketing order in his district in N. Y. "that has effectively been maneuvered by the milk corporations in a manner that has all but eliminated the family farm." p. A3279
11. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Johnson, Wisc., inserted an article, "Farmers Union Central Exchange Has Near Record Year," discussing highlights in the growth of the Exchange. pp. A3285-6
12. EXPENDITURES; APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Pelly inserted a magazine editorial which "explains the backdoor spending loophole by which congressional spenders are able to finance programs outside the scrutiny of Committees on Appropriations" p. A3289
13. PURCHASING; CONTRACTS. Rep. Multer inserted an article, "Government Requirements Contracts -- Snares for Unwary Contractors," discussing the use of term requirements contracts by the Government for the procurement of goods and services under which the contractor agrees to supply goods and services during a specific period of time at a fixed price. pp. A3293-4



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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No. 78

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, May 11, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Philippians 4: 8-9: Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, think on these things, and the God of peace shall be with you.

O Thou God paternal and God eternal may our life be exalted with a sense of the sanctity of these words of Scripture and may we never downgrade them to fit the lower goals of compromise and expediency.

Grant that in this time of hatred and hostility in which we are living we may cultivate those attitudes and feelings which will make for brotherhood and good will.

Show us how we may share in the great enterprise of keeping the estrangement and rift between nations from widening.

May the temper of our minds and the tendencies of our hearts be inspired by an adventurous faith as we daily walk difficult and untried ways, not knowing where they may lead us.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord, who is the way, the truth, and the life. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of

the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5000. An act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists on its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 6518. An act making appropriations for the inter-American social and economic cooperation program and the Chilean reconstruction and rehabilitation program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists on its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference of the two Houses on the disagreeing votes thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. CARLSON, members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the U.S. Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States, Numbered 61-7.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 50, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

(Mr. LINDSAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the administration deliberately disassociated itself from a series of civil rights bills introduced in the House of Representatives by the chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, Congressman CELLER. I take it that this is a flat repudiation of a campaign pledge made by Candidate Kennedy and by the Democratic platform.

In September of 1960, in a key campaign speech, the then Senator Kennedy stated, without equivocation, that he had—

asked Congressman CELLER of New York to prepare a bill embodying all the pledges of the Democratic platform, and that bill will be among the first order of business when a new Congress meets in January.

By refraining from submitting a Presidential message to Congress on civil rights—and it is now May—a campaign pledge was broken. Now the administration, by disassociating itself from legislation introduced not in January but in

May, has compounded this breach of faith with the public. This is not even standing still. It is a step backward.

THE LATE HONORABLE RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 282) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the House Committee on Appropriations fifteen hundred copies of a publication dedicated to the memory of the late Richard B. Wigglesworth in recognition of his three decades of devoted service to this Nation.

SEC. 2. It is further ordered that said publication be appropriately bound and contain two illustrations, and that its distribution shall be determined by the House Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROPOSED JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a companion resolution to one introduced in the other body by Senator EUGENE J. McCARTHY. It would set up a joint committee to examine into the conduct and operations of Government intelligence agencies. It is time that Congress exercised some measure of supervision over the Central Intelligence Agency. The circumstances surrounding the ill fated invasion of Cuba will probably never be fully known. Enough has been reported already to make it clear that the Central Intelligence Agency planned, managed, trained, equipped, armed and paid for a military expedition. Surely Congress never contemplated giving the Central Intelligence Agency such authority when it was established. In addition, reports make it evident that the Central Intelligence Agency was formulating foreign policy and had predetermined the composition and orientation of the proposed provisional Cuban Government.

The function of gathering intelligence should be separated from operations; policymaking should be removed from the Agency; and Congress should exercise close supervision. I hope that both Houses will act promptly on this important question.

TEMPORARY RELEASE AND REAPPORTIONMENT OF POOLED ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1372) to authorize the temporary release and reap-

portionment of pooled acreage allotments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. HOEVEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, is this the bill that was unanimously reported out of the Committee on Agriculture a day or two ago?

Mr. GATHINGS. It is.

Mr. HOEVEN. I withdraw my reservation of the right to object, Mr. Speaker, but I suggest the gentleman explain the provisions of the bill.

Mr. GATHINGS. This bill would provide that pooled acreage allotments may be transferred by the owner within a particular county where they are put in the pool and the land is taken by virtue of eminent domain. Under the present law if the land is taken under eminent domain the pooled allotments would be available for use of the original owner of the land. He could use the allotment himself but no other farmer in the county could plant it. The farmers in a particular county may plant this acreage for not to exceed a 3-year period of time. The legislation would not increase the acreage of cotton 1 acre in a county or the State. This bill was unanimously approved by the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman call up the bill S. 1372 or the Rains bill? We reported the bill S. 1372 with amendments. It is identical with the House bill except for an amendment in line 6 and another amendment in line 7.

Mr. ALBERT. We called up the Senate bill.

Mr. COOLEY. That was my inquiry.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand time is of the essence in connection with this bill.

Mr. GATHINGS. That is right. If we are going to have the bill applicable to 1961 immediate action needs to be taken.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 378(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "During any year of the period the allotment from a farm remains in the allotment pool, the displaced owner may, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, release for one year at a time any part or all of such farm allotment to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county having allotments for such commodity on the basis of the past acreage of the commodity, land, labor, equipment available for the production of the commodity, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of the commodity; and the allotment reapportioned shall, for purposes of establishing future farm allotments, not be regarded as planted on the farm to which the allotment was transferred."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after "of the" insert "3-year".

Line 7, strike out "remains" and insert "may remain".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

"MR. FBI"

(Mr. DEROUNIAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, today marks the completion of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's 37th year as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It marks 37 years of tremendous accomplishment, of incomparable contribution to law and order, and of a record for himself and his Bureau that has earned the respect and admiration of every American.

Mr. Hoover was appointed Director of the FBI by Attorney General Harlan Stone, on May 10, 1924, and from that day on he worked to create a skillfully organized law enforcement agency which approaches its job in a meticulous and highly scientific manner.

He established the FBI National Academy which has graduated more than 4,000 highly qualified law enforcement agents who, under his direction, carry on the crime detection which has broken up criminal gangs and protected our country from espionage, sabotage, and subversion. Thanks to his drive against kidnaping, the crime has become relatively rare in America today.

J. Edgar Hoover has the respect and gratitude of every American and I wish him many more years of good health and hope he will remain as "Mr. FBI" for a long time to come.

CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5000) to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. VINSON, KILDAY, RIVERS of South Carolina, PHILBIN, HEBERT, ARENDS, GAVIN, VAN ZANDT, and BATES.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS TO REDUCE THE PUBLIC DEBT

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 311) to authorize

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Mexican farm labor bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to bill to authorize temporary reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

HOUSE

1. **FARM LABOR.** By a vote of 231 to 157, passed as reported H. R. 2010, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 2 years, until December 31, 1963. pp. 7341-4
Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Santangelo to limit the entry of Mexican nationals for use only on farms cultivating, harvesting, and processing food supplies. pp. 7341-2

By Rep. Cohelan to provide that "The number of workers which may be made available under this title shall, effective with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961, be reduced by 33 percent of the total made available in the preceding fiscal year and in no event will any worker be made available under this title for employment after June 30, 1964." pp. 7342-3

2. **FOREIGN TRADE.** Rep. Moore charged that "Evidently the U. S. Constitution is a mere scrap of paper rather than the organic law of the land ... the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has pushed the Constitution aside." pp. 7362-4

Rep. Stratton stated that "In 1960 exports of wheat amounted to \$1.02 billion while those of cotton came to \$980 million." He said "I think it is time that we stopped fooling ourselves about our 'favorable' trade balance and

instead of talking about imports and exports in terms of dollars, that we look at them in terms of employment and factory use." pp. 7364-5

Rep. Dulski criticized H. R. 6611, to reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents, saying that "I think we should all recognize that the estimated saving in gold outflow of about \$150 million will not carry us too far along this path." pp. 7365-8

3. FARM EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Gubser inserted an article indicating a need for berry-pickers at the same time that several hundred persons were drawing unemployment compensation. p. 7385

4. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. Received from the President a draft of a proposed bill "... to provide Federal assistance for projects which will evaluate and demonstrate techniques and practices leading to a solution of the Nation's problems relating to juvenile delinquency control and control of youth offense, or will provide training of personnel for work in these fields"; to Education and Labor Committee. p. 7389

5. FARM LOANS. Received from the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration a draft of a proposed bill "to amend further the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended"; to Agriculture Committee. p. 7389

6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that H. R. 6611, to temporarily reduce duty free allowances for returning residents, and H. R. 3279, increasing travel allowances for Federal employees, will be considered Mon. On Tues. the Private Calendar will be called, and on Wed. the Departments of Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1962 will be considered. pp. 7340-1, 7344, 7345

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 15. pp. 7344, 7389

SENATE

8. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Concurred in House amendments to S. 1372, to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments on lands acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 7324

9. FOREIGN AID. By a vote of 43 to 36, passed with amendments S. 1215, to authorize economic and financial assistance to any nation or area, except the Soviet Union and Communist-held areas of the Far East, whenever the President determines that such assistance is important to the security of the United States. pp. 7300-14

Sen. Humphrey inserted and commended a report to the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by three bankers on the results of a six weeks study of economic conditions in India and Pakistan, including comments on the foreign aid program and agricultural conditions in these two countries. pp. 7277-86

10. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 1021, to provide Federal assistance for public school facilities. p. D339

11. FARM INCOME. Sen. Humphrey inserted and commended an article quoting a statement by a leading investment service that the President "will drive hard to improve the economic position of the farmer and he will achieve some success." pp. 7292-3

FEW FULL-TIME PROFESSORS

One of the most serious problems confronting Latin American universities is the lack of full-time professors. The title of professor is one in very high esteem in Latin America and most of the people who hold it are professional people in their own right, lawyers or physicians, for example, who teach only part time at the university. The result of this "taxi professor" system is often a low standard of lectures and little attention to intensive research.

They are called "taxi professors" not only because they travel to and from the universities from their offices but also because their salaries sometimes pay little more than taxi fare.

An analogous problem is that there are few full-time students because most of them must work in order to support themselves and there are few substantial scholarships available.

I have spoken of the power of the students within the university, but in Argentina students also have considerable voice and influence in national politics.

Consider first the fact that voting is compulsory in Argentina; if you fail to vote, you are fined. Second, the legal voting age is 18 years. Then remember that many students do not regard the university primarily as a place of learning as we do in the United States, but rather as a springboard from which to vault into political life.

Given these circumstances, the 55,000 to 60,000 students (the estimates vary) at the University of Buenos Aires, in Argentina's capital and largest city, must clearly be considered a significant force in Argentine national politics. In addition to being potential voters, and articulate ones, they all have mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers and cousins and uncles and aunts.

FINANCIAL HELP REJECTED

Argentina's only Nobel Prize winner told us how student pressure had in some cases caused the university to refuse financial aid for certain programs because it came from the United States.

Another problem with which those concerned to improve higher education in Latin America must necessarily deal is one not unknown to us in the United States right now, and that is the relation between church and state. In Argentina, and elsewhere in Latin America, the church-state issue often resolves itself into a feud between national universities, which are supported with public funds, and private universities, which in almost every case means Catholic universities.

In some Latin American countries, such as Chile, the Catholic university has high scholastic standards and therefore exercises a beneficial influence on raising standards in the national universities. In Argentina, however, it has only been within the last 3 years that Catholic universities have been permitted to grant degrees and they have therefore not represented any great influence in determining academic standards. One of the problems that we in the United States who are interested in cooperating with Latin American educators must consider is whether or not, and to what extent, private universities should be assisted as distinguished from the national universities.

UNIVERSITIES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Now I have outlined for you some of the major differences between Argentine universities and those in the United States. What I should now like to do is discuss with you what seems to me to be the highly significant, indeed essential, role which the Latin American university can play in moving those nations, economically and socially speaking, into the 20th century.

Studies in recent years in the United States have shown that in our own country, the most important cause of rapid economic and technological growth has been highly

trained and skilled human beings, rather than physical resources. This is a thesis which has been developed particularly by Professor Theodore Schultz of the University of Chicago.

This same thesis has been argued by former U.S. Senator William Benton of Connecticut following his visit with Adlai Stevenson to Latin America last year.

Senator Benton contends in the recently published report on "Cooperation for Progress in Latin America" of the Committee on Economic Development that "the direct help the United States can give Latin America is not substantial at the lower economic levels." Rather, suggests Senator Benton, and I am inclined to agree, what we must do is help develop a group of well-trained persons in the economic and technical fields, through emphasis on higher education.

The Latin American universities themselves must be built up. It is simply impossible for us in the United States over a protracted period of time to serve as the postgraduate school for Latin Americans. Of course, we can train some and perhaps should train more Latin American students in the United States. In the long run, however, only Latin American universities themselves can be expected to meet their national needs for training enough persons in what have been appropriately described as "the strategic fields." The strategic fields are those that lead to rapid economic progress. As one American authority who has done a great deal of work in this area has put it, "We must help other countries build strong, indigenous institutions which can produce locally most of the technologists and managers that developing countries need in order to speed up their economic growth."

TOO MANY LAWYERS, TOO FEW AGRONOMISTS

Let us look, for example, at the situation in Argentina. A recent student census at the University of Buenos Aires indicates that nearly 20 percent of the students were studying law while, in this great beef country of the Western Hemisphere, only 2 percent of the students were studying agronomy and veterinary medicine.

It is not that the Argentines are so litigious a people that the practice of law is such a major industry. Rather is it true that the heavy enrollments in law at Buenos Aires and in the law faculties of the other Latin American universities are evidence of deeply ingrained social attitudes.

It is a legacy of the traditional Spanish view that the law is one of the old and honored professions and the lawyer can claim a superior place in society to that of the engineer or the administrator or the technician. And also, for those who regard the university as an apprenticeship to politics, the law school is an anteroom to power.

So while Argentina is a land noted for the production of beef, it has lived in technological isolation for the last 20 years in this field. The Argentines know little about genetics, fertility, supplementary feeding, artificial pastures, and land management.

It is therefore not enough for us to provide capital assistance to the nations of Latin America. They are in serious need of remedying their technical as well as their financial deficit. This is especially true in such fields as agricultural engineering, industrial engineering, and economics.

Here is a good example of what can be done. The University of Chicago contracted with the University of Santiago in Chile, operating with funds from the International Cooperation Administration, to send U.S. economics professors from Chicago to Chile to take the places of a number of Chilean students of economics who then came to the University of Chicago to take their doctorates. Upon completion of their graduate studies, they returned to Chile, there to

strengthen greatly the faculty of economics and indeed the teaching of economics throughout Chile generally. Until that time, I understand, the teaching of economics in Chile had been monopolized by the Marxists.

In a few days, Congressman GIAMMO and I hope to offer some specific recommendations to the House Education and Labor Committee on what the U.S. Government as well as American private foundations and universities might do to help Latin American universities play their indispensable role in developing within their own countries groups of top technical and economic personnel.

I do not here wish to suggest that we should ignore the nontechnical and nonscientific fields. But our resources are limited, and my own view is that emphasis should be given to assisting the Latin American universities to build up strong departments in those subjects which provide the greatest spur to economic and social development. A graduate school of agriculture, for example could mean a great incentive to improving agricultural productivity in Latin America.

We may even decide to single universities out of three or four major countries, such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, and encourage their development as regional universities to which other Latin American nations may send their students without the language or cultural barriers which they encounter in the United States.

We should, I repeat, strengthen these universities in the strategic fields of engineering, industrial sciences and agriculture.

In undertaking such a program of aiding Latin American higher education, we must, I think, keep in mind certain given facts.

First, we must understand that we are not likely to change radically the present structure of Latin American universities stemming from the Cordoban Reform of 1918.

Second, we shall have to realize that the way in which we give our help is often as important as how much we provide. The Latins to whom we spoke were extraordinarily sensitive to receiving funds which they held to be directly from the Government of the United States, especially those that could be ascribed to our Department of State. This means that private foundations, some of which, such as the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, have already done an extraordinarily useful job in developing Latin American universities, can play an even more fruitful role in the future.

It is my own view that private business in the United States might well give consideration to helping some of the universities in Latin America, especially those private firms that have enterprises in Latin America and, therefore, may feel some particular sense of social responsibility. Such help might also give impetus to the development in the other nations of the Western Hemisphere of private philanthropy from Latin Americans themselves to their own universities, a tradition which is now sadly lacking.

SOME PROGRESS IN ARGENTINE UNIVERSITIES

One authority with whom I spoke about the plight of Latin American universities warned me that significant progress was being made in Argentina and that the picture was not all black.

My acquaintance, who has spent many years in Latin America, told me of some of the victories that have been won by the rector of the University of Buenos Aires, Dr. Risieri Frondizi. Although Dr. Frondizi happens to be the brother of the President of Argentina, Arturo Frondizi, the President did not appoint him rector and the two are strongly at odds on a number of matters.

Rector Frondizi, for example, has begun to break down the system of jealously autonomous faculties, by which I mean he is seeking to end the present tradition of prohibiting, within the same university, the

transfer of credits from one faculty or college to another.

Frondizi has won the acceptance by nearly every group within the university of the proposition that full-time professors with good pay are essential, and he is making some headway in translating this ideal into reality.

Dr. Frondizi has also urged that more student scholarships be provided, a relatively recent innovation.

Since 1958 there has been no intervention by the government in the running of the university, a signal achievement, and the universities in Argentina can now be considered autonomous. During the Peron dictatorship, the Government used the university as an instrument of its purposes.

Finally, Rector Frondizi has breached the isolationism of the university. The University of Buenos Aires has accepted both government and foundation aid from the United States.

I should make clear that all these gains have been made in the last 3 years, and that they are gains away from the traditional Spanish aristocratic attitude toward a more scientific, 20th century idea of a university.

These signs of progress, and they are not the only ones that could be cited, offer hope that Latin American university leaders are trying manfully to build 20th century institutions of higher learning.

That we in the United States should in every appropriate way encourage their efforts seems to me clear. As President Kennedy said in his magnificent address of March 13 calling for an "alliance for progress": "Our hemisphere's mission is not yet complete. For our unfulfilled task is to demonstrate to the entire world that man's unsatisfied aspiration for economic progress and social justice can best be achieved by freemen working within a framework of democratic institutions."

KENNEDY ASKS DECADE OF PROGRESS

Just this week the House of Representatives voted to appropriate \$500 million to support President Kennedy's program for stimulating economic and social development in Latin America. Among the 10 points the President urged for a decade of democratic progress were proposals for helping strengthen Latin American universities in what I have earlier called the strategic fields.

The President told the Latin American diplomats gathered at the White House last month, "We must rapidly expand the training of those needed to man the economies of rapidly developing countries. This means expanded universities, graduate schools, and research institutes."

"With steps such as these," concluded the President, "we propose to complete the revolution of the Americas—to build a hemisphere where all men can hope for the same high standard of living—and all can live out their lives in dignity and in freedom."

But President Kennedy was careful to tell the Latin American nations that "to achieve this goal, political freedom must accompany material progress," that "our alliance for progress is an alliance of free governments" and that "it must work to eliminate tyranny from a hemisphere in which it has no rightful place."

From what the President has said, and from my own observations, I think there are two lessons we should have in mind about Latin America. One of the lessons is for us in the United States to learn and the other is for the Latin Americans.

The Latins should not try to delude themselves, as the President warned bluntly in his speech last week on the Cuban situation, that they can flirt with communism and expect to survive as free nations. Those Latin American political leaders who believe they can cooperate with the Communists and maintain their own freedom and their nation's ought to turn their eyes

to Castro's police state in their own backyard.

We in the United States, on the other hand, should be cautious of branding every movement which presses for social and economic reform in Latin America as a "Communist-inspired" operation. We must learn to distinguish. And we must also remember that the rhetoric of Spanish-speaking politicians is more florid than ours.

You are students of the law gathered to recognize the contribution which the law makes to the life of our country and of the world. The national theme of Law Day this year is "World Peace Through Law." Now I have never been an advocate of that school of thought which holds that if only we erect appropriate legal institutions within a country or if we write the correct sort of constitution for a federation of nations, peace is likely to follow, either domestic or international.

Law develops upon the basis of a sense of community both within a country and among nations. Where there are poverty, hunger and disease, it is unlikely that such a sense of community will develop and therefore most unlikely that the legal institutions which we identify with political freedom will develop either.

If therefore we are to build the peace we all so earnestly desire and yet maintain the freedom of which the rule of law is both a symbol and a bulwark, we must begin here at home.

We must continue to work for economic and social progress for our own citizens.

And we must, as President Kennedy said, "again transform the American continents into a vast crucible of revolutionary ideas and efforts—a tribute to the power of the creative energies of freemen—an example to all the world that liberty and progress walk hand in hand."

TEMPORARY RELEASE AND APPORTIONMENT OF POOLED ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to S. 1372. The amendments are minor. The bill is practically the same as that passed by the House.

One amendment is to strike out "remains" and insert in lieu thereof "may remain"; the other amendment provides for the 3-year period which exists with respect to other agricultural crops.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1372) to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments, which were, on page 1, line 6, after "the", where it appears the first time, insert "3-year", and in line 6, strike out "remains" and insert "may remain".

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, has the action which the Senator from South Carolina proposes been cleared by the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. JOHNSTON. It has not been cleared by speaking to him, but I cannot believe that he would object to striking out "remains" and inserting "may remain."

Mr. CURTIS. Neither do I; but before such action is taken, I hope that someone on the minority side might pass on the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

WORK STOPPAGES AT MISSILE BASES

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, speaking as the ranking Republican Member of the Senate Permanent Committee on Investigations, first I desire to emphasize a point which was alluded to in the address just made by the chairman of the committee. I think it needs to be re-emphasized because of conditions which are continuing to be developed in the area of the chairman's discussion. It is true that temporarily the committee's hearings have been suspended. However, I think it should be clearly understood by all concerned that the investigations have not been suspended or concluded. We have currently before us new and startling cases which have come to light during the course of the very hearings which have been held in order to take corrective action against incidents which have occurred in the past.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield at that point?

Mr. MUNDT. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska, a member of the committee who has been diligent in his attendance and penetrating with his questions.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from South Dakota may yield to me without losing his right to the floor.

Mr. MUNDT. I yield only for a question.

Mr. CURTIS. Were not the hearings suspended only because of the interest shown by the Secretary of Labor?

Mr. MUNDT. So I understand.

Mr. CURTIS. The picture is as bad as the distinguished Senator from Arkansas stated, perhaps worse. We are concerned now with whether this is a request made in good faith on the part of the administration and the Department of Labor. If they are unable to remedy the condition by executive action, then the test will be what will happen to legislation which is proposed to be introduced and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. MUNDT. While I am hopeful, as the chairman has expressed his hope, that the Secretary of Labor will take steps which will succeed in correcting the situation at Cape Canaveral and other missile bases, I do not believe either that he can or that he will make recommendations which will be specific and binding enough to solve the problem. I doubt whether he has the authority to go beyond certain stipulations, which are now cloudy, under the Davis-Bacon Act. I doubt that he will make recommendations which will be

Public Law 87-33
87th Congress, S. 1372
May 16, 1961

AN ACT

To authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 378(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "During any year of the 3-year period the allotment from a farm may remain in the allotment pool, the displaced owner may, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, release for one year at a time any part or all of such farm allotment to the county committee for reapportionment to other farms in the county having allotments for such commodity on the basis of the past acreage of the commodity, land, labor, equipment available for the production of the commodity, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of the commodity; and the allotment reapportioned shall, for purposes of establishing future farm allotments, not be regarded as planted on the farm to which the allotment was transferred."

Agriculture.
Pooled acre-
age allot-
ments.
72 Stat. 995;
74 Stat. 41.
7 USC 1378.

75 STAT. 78.
75 STAT. 79.

Approved May 16, 1961.

